

§ 2524.7

Government's plan of irrigation and acquire title to the land embraced in his desert-land entry by means of his own system of irrigation.

§ 2524.7 Disposal of lands in excess of 160 acres.

Desert-land entrymen within exterior boundaries of a reclamation project who expect to secure water from the Government must relinquish or assign all of the lands embraced in their entries in excess of one farm unit in not less than 2 years after notice through the land office, must reclaim one-half of the irrigable area covered by their water right in the same manner as private owners of land irrigated under a reclamation project, and also comply with the regulations of the Department applicable to the remainder of the irrigable land of the project.

§ 2524.8 Cancellation of entries for nonpayment of water-right charges.

All homestead and desert-land entrymen holding land under the reclamation law must, in addition to paying the water-right charges, reclaim the land as required by the reclamation law. Homestead entrymen must reside upon, cultivate, and improve the lands embraced in their entries for not less than the period required by the homestead laws. Desert-land entrymen must comply with the provisions of the desert-land laws as amended by the reclamation law. Failure to make payment of any water-right charges due for more than 1 year, will render the entry subject to cancellation and the money paid subject to forfeiture, whether water-tight application has been made or not.

PART 2530—INDIAN ALLOTMENTS

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Subpart 2530—Indian Allotments: General

AUTHORITY: R.S. 2478, 34 Stat. 197; 43 U.S.C. 1201, 48 U.S.C. 357.

§ 2530.0-3 Authority.

(a) *General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887*. Section 4 of the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 389; 25 U.S.C. 334), as amended by the Act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. 794), and section 17 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 859; 25 U.S.C. 336), provides that where any Indian entitled to allotment under existing laws shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the proper office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his or her children in manner as provided by law for allotments to Indians residing upon reservations, and that such allotments to Indians on the public domain shall not exceed 40 acres of irrigable land, or 80 acres of nonirrigable agricultural land or 160 acres of nonirrigable grazing land to any one Indian.

(b) *Act of March 1, 1933*. The Act of March 1, 1933 (47 Stat. 1418; 43 U.S.C. 190a) provides that no further allotments of lands to Indians on the public domain shall be made in San Juan County, Utah.

(c) *Executive Orders 6910 and 6964, Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934*. Public land withdrawn by Executive Orders 6910 and 6964 of November 26, 1934, and February 5, 1935, respectively, and land within grazing districts established under section 1 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), is not subject to settlement under section